NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, W per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at siz cents p. copy, or S. per annum, the European Edition 44 per annum any port of Great Britain, or 35 to any part of the Continent, b to include pendage. include postage.
THE FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per Sopy, or \$2 per armin. Let all the sopy of the period of the control of the country paid for. Son Our Foreign Correspondents are Particularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Packases Sert us.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERATER HUGGENOTS. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Equestrianism-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE SCHOOLMASTER BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-ROLFE, OR THE RED. RIGHT HAND-ASPHODEL-PLOUGHEAN TURNED LORD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, Broadway .- WOMAN'S HEART-IN AND OUT OF PLACE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-AMERICANS IN

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—OUR BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.-After-tion and Evening-Kino, Minister and General-Ballet DOOR AND EVENING—KING, MINI

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—SOUTHERN LIFE ILLUSTRATE MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTELL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Monday, December 6, 1858.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Hernid-California Edition The United States mail steamship Illinois Capt. John McGowan, will leave this port this afternoon, at two

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock this afternoon.

The NEW YORK WEELLY HERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cent Agents will please send in their orders as early as por

The News.

The steamship Washington is now due at this port with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., four days later than the accounts heretofore published. The steamship Cahawba arrived here last evening

from Hayana, with news dated on the 30th of No vember. Consul General Helm went to work in the office of the United States Consulate on the 8th, and had already promulgated three most important rules for the guidance of shipowners and traders, viz. American vessels may be transferred to the Spanish flag without executive question as to their future employment; there is a legal trade between the ports of Cuba and Africa, and thence to other ports on return to Cuba; any vessel can be chartered for a "legal voyage" to Africa, and the char ter will not be evidence of criminal intent. Health of Havana was very good. On the 28th ult, a grand ball was given in honor of the inauguration of the new Water Works. The bark Rover, bound to New York, put back on the last named day in distress. She had lost a man overboard in consequence of a collision, but was not badly damaged. Sixty thousand boxes of sugar remained on hand, and it was thought that it would all go off in seven days. Prices were unchanged. and trade rather dull. Nothing doing in freights Exchange on New York rated at three and a half per cent premium. Maretzek had the Opera House full nightly, and had been entrusted with the disposal of \$60,000 by the Captain General, to be expended in affording a series of music festivals in honor of the young Prince of the Asturias, the

The storm which has prevailed for some days past has seriously interfered with the telegraph lines. The only lines working throughout their length last evening were those of the America Company to Boston and Sandy Hook. Their line South does not open on Sundays, and the House and Morse wires were all out of order. The West ern lines do not open, either via Buffalo or Pitts base ; all west of the latter place were down on Saturday. The Union line east worked no farther than New Haven. The storm has doubtless been severe in some sections, while the fog of last evening was almost as detrimental to the lines as a

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting on Saturday evening at Delmonico's. About eighty of our most respectable merchants and their friends of that nationality dined together sang together, cheered together, and denounced to gether emigrant ticket swindling, and spoke of what they had done during the past year for their poor, and what they yet hoped to do, and passed together a very pleasant evening. For the details see report elsewhere.

The centennial anniversary of the foundation of the first Protestant Dutch Reformed church in this city was commemorated yesterday by a discourse by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, a report of which may be found in another column.

The question of the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools was discussed yesterday in the churches by Dr. Dowling, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Armi tage, Dr. Stryker, Rev. Messrs. S. C. Keeler, J. R. W. Sloane A. R. Van Nest, and C. C. Norton, and a sort a free discussion on the subject took place at V ter Hall, in the Bowery. Brief reports of the scourses are given elsewhere.

Ratgions -rvices were held vesterday in the Academy Music and in the National therive Chatham reet. Sketches of the proceedings may be found in another column.

The friends of the late Robert Owen, the great socialist and spiritualist, held a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon, and concluded to hold shortly, a public meeting in the city, in token of their respect for his memory, of which due notice will be given.

The inclemency of the weather on Saturday had a ten dency to check out door business, and to interfere mer or less with the general current of trade. The col ten market was quiet and sales limited, while quotations were without noticeable change. Flour was in mode rate request, the chief demand being from the domestitrade. Common grades were heavy, while the better class of brands were sustained. Wheat was unchanged while sales were moderate-the chief transactions wer confined to the better qualities of Southern and Western. Corn was held above the views of purchasers, which re stricted sales : Western mixed sold at 76c for good, and 77c. for prime do. Fork was firmer, and in good demand made at \$17 75 for old, and at \$18 25 for new, and o prime at \$14 a \$14 50. Sales were also made of mess, deverable next summer, seller's option, at \$18. Lard contipued firm, with moderate sales. The rainy weather with the fact of its being the last day of the week, checked enies of augar, which were confined to about 300 hids Cuba muscovade, at steady prices. Molusses was in goo request, with sales of some 300 hhds. Cuba museovaria and 200 bbls. New Orleans. Freight engagements were light, while rates were unchanged.

THE HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS AMERICA-Some time ago, as our reader will remember, there was a good deal of talk about the Pope elevating some member of the Catholic hierarchy of this country to the rank of Carclical, and Archbishop Hughes was very generally spoken of as the one most likely to be selected. Recently, however, we have heard nothing

on the subject; but it appears that the hierarchy of the United States occupied some portion of the attention of the Pope, for we find that in July last he confirmed a decree of the Propaganda, granting the prerogative o' highest rank to the See of Baltimore, so that the Archbishop of that diocess henceforth takes precedence in all meetings and councils above any other Archbishop in this country.

When the Archbishop of Baltimore was the only dignitary of that rank in America, his See was, we believe, considered the primary; but since the consecration of Archbishops in New York and Cincinnati there has been, so to speak no head of the Catholic church in the United States. That cosition, however, seems to have been tacitly conceded to Archbishop Hughes, and certainly among Protestants it was universally supposed that he occupied it. By the new decree of the Propaganda, however, his precise position in the church is defined. The Archbishop of Baltimore may be in future considered the Primate and head of the Catholic church in the United States until such time as the Pope may think proper to endow some other dignitary with the privilege of wearing a scarlet hat, and stockings of a similar hue.

Opening of the Second Session of the Thirty fifth Congress.

The second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States opens to-day, and closes, by limitation, on the fourth day of March next There bave been few sessions of Congress at which there was so large an amount of pressing and important business to be transacted as there is at this. Our foreign relations are just now in a very delicate and complicated condition. We have a hostile squadron preparing to ascend the waters of the Parana, and to exact apology from the Dictator of Paraguay for an insult offered to our flag, and for wrongs done to our citizens Our relations with the States of Central America are to the last degree complicated and embarrassing. On the one hand we have the trouble of keeping certain of our own citizens from violating the neutrality laws and joining expeditions against the integrity of the Central American republics, and on the other hand we have to coerce these same republics into a recognition of our rights as against them, and at the same time to exclude foreign interference with all parts of this continent. If Congress had nothing to attend to, in regard to our foreign affairs, besides the Central American difficulties, those would be of themselves almost sufficient to absorb its attention during the coming three months. But it is not alone with respect to Paraguay

and the Central American States that Congress may be called upon to adopt a line of policy or to maintain the course of the Executive. Mexico is as difficult and pressing a question as any of the others. And it must be met. That unfortunate country is torn from one end to the other with internal dissensions and internecine war. Carnage and pillage have grown to be the prominent elements of her condition; and matters are daily growing worse and worse. In the interests of Mexico, in the interests of the United States and in the interests of humanity, we are appealed to to interfere and put a stop to this condition of things. Mexico herself, through the few rational and conservative people that have survived the universal wreck there, appeals to us. The interests of our own country, which might be seriously affected if riot, rapine and murder are allowed much longer to revel in Mexico, appeal to us to interfere. What character our interference is to assume must be determined by Congress. A protectorate is suggested. That however, might be deemed at variance with the principles of our constitution. If Mexico could be placed, in respect to us, by treaty with the nominal government there, in the same condition as our Territories are, order would soon be substituted for anarchy. prosperity for stagnation, and in som years hence its various political divisions or States might be duly and honorably annexed to our existing confederacy of States. Whatever course is to be taken ought to be speedily adopted, before every element of civilization i entirely wiped out of that unfortunate portion of the continent, and before the reign of the Indians is restored there.

Congress will have to see to this, nor leave the matter indefinitely postponed.

In connection with this same subject it certainly behoves our national legislature to take measures to strengthen the national arm. Difficulties of a serious nature may arise out of our relations with Mexico and with the Central American States. It is very likely that they will arise and that we will find ourselves called upon to maintain the American position against more powerful opponents than those we would meet with in the governments or people of those countries. We must be prepared for that. One of the first cares of Congress should, therefore, be to have all the vessels of war in our different navy yards put into the most effective condition-to have the Collins and Vanderbilt and other suitable steamers secured for the use of the government, and altered, armed and equipped for the service of war; and thus to have a large and efficient squadron stationed in the Gulf of Mexico. watching events, and prepared to act when the occasion arises. To be thus prepared is the surest way of maintaining our policy, of securing respect from other Powers, and of preserving

Outside of these, our foreign relations, Congres will have much to do. Demestic questions are both numerous and pressing. New States and Territories have to be admitted and organizedthe Pacific Railroad scheme is to be maturedocean steamship lines and postal reform will be pressed upon the attention of Congress-the tariff may have to be revised, and the revenue laws will have to be codified; legislation for the protection of emigrants and of sailors, and to ensure greater safety on board steamers, will have to be attended to-the public land system may have to be altered-pension bills will have to be considered-the Patent Office laws need revision-the French spoliation bill and other claims on the government will require action—the proceedings of investigating committees will have to be disposed of and various other measures of greater or less importance will be presented to Congress at its present session.

In another portion of our paper to-day we give an analysis of the annual estimates for the expense of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. They amount to \$73,217,947 46, being a dimination as against the present year of \$846,808 51. The President's Message will be delivered to-day, and probably published in our evening edition.

In the hope that our representatives in Con gress will be faithful to their high charge, and worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the people, we now leave the affairs of the nation in

Mr. Douglas on his Southern Pilgrimage-His Speech at Memphi

We transfer to our columns to-day the bulk of the opening Southern speech of Mr. Douglas, at Memphis, Tennessee, en route to New Orleans, on a social and political pilgrimage. Considering this speech as comprehending his Southern bid for the Charleston Convention, it assumes at this crisis some degree of importance, and will doubtless command a searching examination by the interested politicians and Presidential aspirants of all parties and sections of the Union.

With regard to "the fatal heresy," as Mr. Douglas properly calls it, first during the present year enunciated by Lincoln, of Illinois, and subsequently by Seward, at Rochester, to wit: that we are involved in an "irrepressible conflict" on the slavery question, which cannot be arrested until all the States of the Union shall become free States or slave States, there can be no onestion that Mr. Douglas occupies the true ground and has made, and is resolved to make, the most of it. So, too, with reference to the Dred Scott decision, and the political inferiority and subjection of the African race, under the constitution of the United States. So, too, in relation to State sovereighty, State rights and State jurisdiction upon slavery and the local status of the African. Upon all these points Mr. Douglas is substantially sound and unanswerable; but the moment he leaves the States and gets into the Territories he flounders like an indifferent swimmer in water beyond his depth.

He sticks to that "fatal heresy" of "popular sovereignty" in a Territory, and thus exultingly justifies his hostility to the Kansas policy of the administration on the ground that "no power on earth can rightfully force a constitution down the throats of an unwilling people." The charge thus involved against the administration is answered in the simple facts that the Lecompton constitution was the lawful emanation of the Kansas-Nebraska doctrine of Mr. Douglas himself; that the President could not go behind the record; and that the factious course pursued in Congress by Mr. Douglas was a rebellion against his own bantling, and a treacherous desertion of the democracy, whom he had inveigled into this cunning snare. The "true meaning and intent" of his Kansas-Nebraska bill was originally to make Kansas a slave State. This was his offer to the South in the Cincinnati Convention. The South, under the Northern reaction thus excited, could not afford to pay the price demanded for the article, and so Mr. Douglas turned upon them; and this is the difficulty which he is now attempting to explain away upon the palpable absurdity of Territorial "popular sovereignty."

Congress organizes the Territories, frames their organic laws, prescribes the mode and limitations of their local elections and legislative jurisdiction; and, under the authority of Congress, the President appoints the Territorial Governors, Secretaries, Marshals and Judges, and gives them their instructions. And yet Mr. Douglas would have us confound this subordinate and dependent position of the Territories with the individual sovereignty of the States. The sovereignty over the Territories is Congress, and there is and can be no such thing as popular sovereignty in a Territory. Otherwise, the marching of a federal army into Utah, with a new set of Territorial civil officers, to "regulate the domestic institutions" of the Mormons, was an outrage upon Territorial "popular sovereignty."

Adhering, however, to this fatal absurdity of Territorial "popular sovereignty," Mr. Douglas contends that slavery in a Territory is entirely subject to the local laws. But he is met upon this point with the Southern plea of Congressional sovereignty, with the plea that the Territories are the common property of the copartnership of the several States, that Congress is their agent, that the Territories are thus open to slave property as to all other private property, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for the security of slave property against local prejudices which might otherwise exclude it, or rob the owner of it after his arrival in the Territory. Upon this nice distinction between "squatter sovereignty" and Congressional sovereignty Mr. Douglas will find his hands full before another year is over, or we are very much mistaken.

With these passing observations, we leave this Memphis speech of Mr. Douglas to the digestion of our readers. His issue with Seward is broad. clear and satisfactory; but upon the subject of slavery in the Territories he raises a new issue with the Southern fire-eaters, of a rather startling character, in reference to the acquisition of Mexico and Central America. Admitting the Territorial supremacy of local laws and prejudices there, the annexation of those countries would involve the annexation to the South of a vast empire, in which they would find the social and political equality of whites, negroes, Indians and hybrids, fully established. Have you ever thought of that, Mr. Douglas?

THE CHECALIER WERE IN DESERVE OF W. H. SEWARD,-The Chevalier Webb has actively turned his attention to the payment of his debt to W. H. Seward in consequence of that gracious act of Executive elemency which, some years ago, saved the Chevalier from the State prisonthe penalty which otherwise would have followed his wicked attempt to take the life of a fellow sinner. Thus the Chevalier Webb is moved by a commendable sense of gratitude, though he should be careful not to carry it too far. In a recent interminable rigmarole in explanation of Seward's Rochester platform and Presidential position, the Chevalier is pleased to say that "the New York Herald is as it should be-the confidential organ of the Buchanan democracy of the North;" and this announcement is followed up with the assurance that although "the Times has gone over to the democracy," it

is not on account of Seward's Rochester speech. But whatever the facts may be regarding the mysterious aberrations from black republicanism of the Times, we can positively inform the Chevalier Webb that the HERALD is neither "the organ of the Buchanan democracy of the North," nor of any of the demoralized and corrupt political parties or factions of the day. We despise the rotten machinery by which they are all controlled, and cordially hope to see them all put down by a wholesome popular revolution and re-construction. We approve the general policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration, regardless of all party considerations; and upon this point we believe the sensible masses of the people are with us.

Upon the special issue of this Rochester manifesto it is evident, from the sweating labor of the Chevaller Webb in Seward's defence, that those bloody Rochester instructions are producing a healthy reaction in the Northern public mind. Not only are these instructions andacious, treasonable and revolutionary, but they are utterly illogical and untenable. The experience of a hundred years or more has proved that not only can tree white labor and black slave labor flourish together harmoniously under the same general political system, but that they can exist happily together in the same local community, the same State, county, city, town or hamlet. The fact is that Seward in that Rochester speech overleaped his mark; and in adhering to it his supporters will be reduced to the abolition camp. The republican party must reject him and his treasonable instructions, or they will inevitably lose the next Presidency, great as will be the loss to the Chevalier Webb.

THE ELECTION To-MORROW.—There is an old and trite saying, that things are never so bad that they may not be worse; and that is certainly true of the condition to which our municipal system has fallen. There is another old saw, which predicts that when things come to the worst they must mend. Few would have supposed that the government of this city could be administered in a more disgraceful and ruinous fashion than it has been for some years past, yet it is pretty evident that we are about to experience a still worse condition of affairs next year than ever before. And if the second old saying be true, it is natural to conclude that things have not come to the worst with us yet, for instead of mending they are falling deeper and deeper into corruption. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to refer to the class of candidates to be voted for to-morrow for the most important offices in the city government. We have already published their names, occupations and positions in the community, and we venture to say that a catalogue of aspirants for official places more richly fruitful of promise for an incapable and demoral ized government could not be found in the whole

There are one hundred and twenty-one office of importance to be filled-we do not include ward constables in the class of important officesand for these there are three hundred and fiftyfour candidates. Let us see how they are divided as regards their occupations or no occupations, for many of them have none at all. Here is the

	1181;	
	Auctioneer 1	Hotel keepers
,	Aldermen 4	India rubber manufactu'r
3	Bookselier 1	Importer
89	Barber 1	Inspectors
r.	Butchers 9	Iron works
	Builders	Junk shop
•	Brokers 4	Junk shop
¥	Bookbinders 3	Liquor dealers
•	Rootmaker 1	Lumber dealer
1	Barrelmaker 1	Letter carrier
	Baker 1	Laborer
	Boarding house 1	Locksmith
18	Boilermaker 1	Masons
	Brickmaker	Merchants
	Commissioner of deeds 1	Mechanics
а	Custers 2	Music dealer
	Carvers 2	Notary
и	Clerks	Oyster dealers
	Clothier 1	Paver
5	Carmen 4	Pattern maker
٢	Custom House 1	Painters
셺	Coal dealers 2	Printers
я	Coffee stand 1	Piumbers
	Commission merchant 1	Provision dealers
1	Chair maker 1	Produce dealers
S	Carpenters 8	Powder maker
	Caulkers 2	Policemen
33	Contractors 3	Physicians
	Councilmen 6	Piano maker
	Druggists	Real estate agents
	Distillers 2	Reporters
	Deputy County Clerk 1	Saddlers
	Deputy Sheriff 1	Secretary
8	Drain pipe maker 1	Sexton
3	Dep. Col. of Assessments, 1	Stationer
a	Editor 1	Supervisor
8	Emigrant boarding house, 1	Stage owner
a	Express agent	Shoe dealer
1	Eating house keepers 3	Stonecutter
3	Ex-Assembly man 1	Shipwrights
	Ex Deputy Sheriff 1	Superintendent of Lands.
	Fancy goods 1	Silver plater
ı	Furniture dealer 1	Stair builders
8	Furrier 1	Teacher
	Flower maker 1	Tailor
	Feed store 1	Towboats.
	Fish dealer 1	Undertaker

Not in the Directory...... No occupation in the Directory. It is only necessary to say that the largest number of any one class in this catalogue is that of parties who have no apparent local habitations and no business; that the next, in point of numbers, is composed of proprietors of porter houses, corner groceries and low drinking saloons; that a large number of the candidates are at the present time holding subordinate positions in the several offices of the Corporation; and that nearly the whole lot are hungry politicians, more greedy, if possible, for the flesh pots of the city treasury than their predecessors.

As far as the payment of taxes is an indication of the interest one has in the common good of the community, the following classification will show how our candidates stand in that respect:-Whole number of candidates......354 Taxpayers

-Giving the taxpaying candidates only a majority of twenty over those who pay no direct

It is idle now to refer to the cause of so deplorable a state of things. The only rational conclusion to come to is, that for the property owners, taxpayers and rentpayers of New York oppression and misgovernment have not yet reached an unendurable point. When they do. perhaps they will make some effort to rescue the city from the hands of the rowdies and bullies who now dictate to the voters the men whom they intend shall govern us.

THE JEWISH MEETING AT MOZART HALL-We published in the HERALD of yesterday a full report of the Jewish indignation meeting at Mozart Hall, on Saturday evening, in reference to the abduction of young Mortara from his parents by order of the Papal government. In point of numbers, intelligence, and the quality of the speeches, it has not been excelled by many gatherings of a like character in this city. The Israelites of New York, in expressing their condemnation of the outrage at Bologna. have only followed the example of their brethren in Boston, Charleston, and Philadelphia, and of people of all classes, all over the world, wherever the intelligence of that event has reached.

The Jews may be content with the assurance that, although their meetings may not have the effect of moving Mr. Cass to interpose the moral power of this government in behalf of the Mortara family, as was done in the graver case of the Damascus massacre in 1840, the expression of the popular voice will not go unheeded. In this country the people are sovereign; they are the government as well as the governed; and the outspoken expression of their will, by the pre and by public assemblies, will have its effect upon foreign governments, even though it should not reach them through the medium of the State Department at Washington.

Misdirected Letters TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Herewith please find a memorandum of misdirected let ters when from the advertised letter list of the Hungan of Saturday, Dec. 4, which please publish as you did last

J. B. Kimball & Co.
Wilson, Fairbanks & Co.
Cochran, Kimball & Co.
R. S. Davis & Co.
D. W. Gardner & Co.
C. Griffiths & Co.
Moulton, Killiot & Co.
S. P. Pierre, Sons & Co.
R. P. Pierre, Sons & Co.

T. W. Evans & Co.
D. R. King & Co.
J. Richards & Co.
C. Hallowell & Co.
Russell, Shott & Co.
Having & Co.
Having & Co.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington, SANDT HOOK, Dec. 5-916 P. M. There are no signs of the steamship City of Washington now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, and about due The weather is so thick that we cannot see outside of the beach. Wind light from northwest.

The Weather at Roston

BOSTON, Dec. 4, 1858. There has been quite a thick snow storm this afternoon and evening, but the weather is mild and there are indica

cations of a change to rain. The snow re sed falling this morning, when there were from two to three inches on the ground. Rain has been falling all day.

Markets.

New ORIEANS, Dec. 4, 1858.

The sales of cotton to-day were 11,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Corn has advanced 5c. per bushel: sales at 75c.

Monus, Dec. 4, 1858.

The sales of cotton to-day were 4,500 bases, at 11½c.

or middling—the market closing with an advancing

Flour dull. Wheat firm at 630. Corn active at 53c. Sec. ipts—300 bbls. flour, 2,700 bushels wheat, 2,360

Rescripts—300 bbis. flour, 2,700 bushels wheat, 2,360 bushels corn.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

Flour—Very little doing in flour; demand confined principally to the home trade: saies 700 bbis, at \$5 for Wisconsin; \$5 25 a \$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Obio, Michigan and Canada; \$5 75 a \$6 for double extra. Wheat dull: sales 1,500 bushels prime white Hlinous at \$1 20, 300 do. common white Obio at \$1 14, and 400 do. mixed spring and winter Wisconsin at \$1. Corn quiet, and held at 70c. Barley nominal at 60c. a 68c. Oats firm: sales 1,000 bushels at 52c. Whiskey firm: sales 100 bbis. at 21 ½c. Dressed bogs selling at \$6 a \$6 50.

Swenco, Dec. 4—6 P.M.

Flour unchanged, with only a limited demand. Wheat quiet, and held nominally at 72c. for Chicago spring; \$1 12 ½c for red Obio and Indians; \$1 15 for white de. Cern inactive. Barley dull, with small sales of Canadian at 76c. The amount of grain in store at this port is as follows—445,000 bushels wheat, 102,625 bushels corn. 22,140 bushels barley, 6,483 bushels rye, 5,456 bushels oats. Of the wheat about 24,000 bushels are feeld by millers, and of the corn \$5,560 bushels are for distillery. Oaly two cargoes of wheat are now affoat from the Upper Lakes for this port.

Music and the Dama.

So much of our space has a ready been devoted to critielsms respecting the leading events of the operatic and theatrical world during the past week, that the generality readers must be pretty well posted with regard thereto consequently we shall at once proceed to give an outline

At the Academy we are to have the "Huguenots" for the last time to-night. Mile. Poinsot made a very successful dibit as Valentine, in this piece, on Saturday. The diector announces that the remon will close with Mile Piccolomini's benefit to-morrow evening and the matini on the following day.

The circus troupe at the Broadway theatre probably c must be excelled by any other company in the country, so far as respects a combination of the different branches o' equestrianism, gemnastic and acrobatic feats, puntomimic acting, &c. Go and see the astonishing Magilton as the monkey in the afterpiece.

The Rivels are only to remain at Niblo's Garden two

we ks lenger, consequently those who have not had the satisfaction of seeing them since their return had better go to-night and enjoy Gabriel's unrivalled delineation of the character of the monkey in "Jocko," and the mirthprovoking Francois as Master Tricks in "The Schoolmas

Novelty and variety continue the order at the old Bou ery. A new drama of the thrilling school, founded on the awfully exciting story entitled "Rolfe, or the Red Right Hand," is to be brought forward to-night. It is to be fol lowed by the comic fairy spectacular pantomime of "As-phodel" and the force called the "Ploughman Turned

Miss Vandenhoff and Mr. Swinbourne, an English trage dian, are to commence an engagement at Burton's this evening. The lady will be remembered as the promising daughter of the celebrated English actor, Mr. J. Vanden hoff, who was so highly honored recently upon the occasion of his final with frawal from the stage at Liverpool Since her last performance in this country M ss V. has won marked distinction in England, both as an actress and authoress. She and Mr. S. are to open in her own play entitled "Woman's Heart."

Mr. Wallack, the distinguished actor and successful manager, has sufficiently recovered his health to warrant the announcement that he will, next Thursday night, enact his favorite part of Shy'eck, in the "Merchant of Venice." During the interim the patrons of his snug little house will, doubtless, be amply satisfied with the fine acting of Mesdames Hoey, Vernon, and Sloan, Miss Gannon and Messrs. Lester, Brougham, Dyott and their talented asso

"Our American C. usin" unflinchingly maintains by conspicuous position at Laura Keene's, and charmingly entertains the vast multitudes of people who seek his acquaintance every evening. His efforts to please will be by Charles Selby. Miss Macarthy is to represent the coine, and sing two or three pretty Scotch melodies.

Juvenile artists cannot at all times be recommended as really worthy the patronage of the public, but the little much ability in their respective fines, and succeed in eliciting such uproarious applause from their auditors, that it would be doing an act of injustice not to call attention to the merits of bot : the Zav stowki balle and pan tomime troupe, and the Wren comedians.

The colored Opera progresses much the same as usual. The different managers take pains to furnish a combina-tion of novelty, comicality and melody, and the consequence is that they seldom have cause for making wry faces at poor houses.

FINE MUSIC.-All who are fond of sweet sounds should bear in mind that Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese, who has been greatly lauded for this admirable per formances on the piano, is to give his third concert at Dodworth's to-morrow evening.

Nova. Extracass.—The clipper ship Wanderer, which leaves this port to day for San Francisco, numbers among her passengers a couple of no less distinction than Victo ria and Albert-not the royal dignitaries of Britain-but their quadrupedal namesakes, who have made almost as much noise in the worl !. We refer to the wonderful performing elephants, belonging to Sands, Nathan & Co., the large circus proprietors and managers. These elephants were purchased by Mr. Richard Sands, of antipodean notoriety, some five years since, in London, and after exhibit. ing them for two years in all the principal cities and towns of England, Ireland, Scotland and France, he sent them to this country, where they have been exhibited for the past three years to larger audiences than have been attracted by any other stars, either bibed or quadruped, on this continent. Their success has been altogether unprecedented; and we doubt if any managers in the country have ever realized as large profits from any exhibition or performance as Messrs. Sands, Nathan & Co. have realized tous State who do not imagine that they have treatinal, but on the arrival there of these intelligent catores they will find that they have never really seen be elephant? before. Their performances are very tracedmary. Their surprising instinct borders on read, and they resemble, in their bractability and ready sedience, a pair of trained spaniel dogs more than any ing we can compare them to. They dance, stand on heir heads, perform on the light rope, ascend inclined lanes, mount pedestals, and accomplish, with really grace that accomplishing the complete that some impossible of accomplishing the complete that some impossible of accomplishing the complete that some impossible of accomplishing the complete that the complete the complete that the complete that

The Common Council.

The Board of Aidermen will meet this evening, but as many of the members are busy lecting after re-election is thought there will not be any considerable quantity of business transacted. There will be an election to-morrow in the First ward for an Alderman in the room of Michael Murray, deceased; in the Third and Fifth, in the room of Mr. Honmire and Mr. Tucker; in the Seventh, where Mr. Sterr is candidate for re-election; in the Ninth, in the room of Gregory, deceased; in the Eleventh, where Mr. Reed is a candidate for re-election; in the Thirteenth, where Mr. Wilmot is a candidate tion, in the Thirteenth, where Mr. Witnet is a candidate for re-election and opposed by Nicholas Seagrist; in the Fifteenth, where Mr. Owens is a candidate for re-election; and in the Seventeenth, where Mr. Davis is again in the field as a candidate.

The last session of the present Board of Councilmen will commence this evening, for the officers who will be elected to morrow, will take their season the last of January. There is not much unfinished business on hand, so that there will not be a recently for the control of the

There is not much unfinished business on hand, so that there will not be a necessity for rushing important matters through in the manner that they have hereboore been done. The ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, sub-mitted by Mr. Genet, will be called up and an effort made to adors it.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Consul General Helm and the Ship Owners. Important Rules Regulating the Transfer of American Vessels to Spain—Trade to the African Coast More Free—Bark Rover, for New York, in Distress-Continued Success of Maretzek and his Operas_Sugar Stock and Prices-Freights and Exchange Rates

Health Report.
The United States mail steamship Cahawba, Ca och, from New Orleans and Havana, reached her dock

at this port at seven o'clock last evening. She left Havana on the 30th of November

On the 28th ultimo a grand ball was given, inaugurating the new water works of Havana, at which were present the Captain General and clife of the city. The bark Rover, bound to New York, returned to

Havana, on the 25th ultime, in distress, having been re-into. She was not seriously injured, but lost one man The Opera was in full blast, and crowded houses

hed to the worth of the artists. Stock of sugar, 60,000 boxes: one week would carry

ff. Prices unchanged. Exchange-London, 13% premium; New York, 3%

No freights for United States or Europe.

Business was dull, waiting for new of The health of Havana was perfect. The steamship Washington had not been at Havens

when the Cahawba left. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Nov. 30, 1858.

Consul General Helm at Work—Important Official Rules for the Regulation of the Cuban Trade to Africa—Transfor the negatiation of the country of the Agentist Flag—Three Operas on the Boards—Maretzek in high Flavor at Court—He is to Batablish Royal Musical Festivals—How the Artistes are Betimated by the People, &c.

Consul General Helm entered upon the duties of his office on the 8th inst. In the short space of his occupancy rder and harmony have been restored, the confidence of all interested won, and, although much labor has to be performed in order to put the archives in a respe ondition, several principles have been settled by the United States and those occupied in trade with the porta of Cuba, viz.:-

 That vessels belonging to or built in the United States, and to be transferred to the Spanish flag or other nationality can be sold here without any question being raised in the consulate of the United States as to the trade in which said vessels are to be ngaged.

2. That there is a legal trade established between the ports
of Cuba and the coast of Africa, and thence to various parts of

2. That there is a logar and the cost of Africa, and thence to various parts of the world, or for returns to Cuba
3. That vessels of the United States, as well as other countries, can be chartered for legal voyages to and from the coast of Africa, and that such charters are not evidence of criminal intention on the part of the vessel, owners or coa-These points were settled in the case of the bark Ar-

dennes, and the consequence has been that the excite nent among ship masters and the agents of ship owners outside of the consulate has entirely subsidesunderstood that where any sufficient evidence is brough of contract for illicit trade having been made with a ves selunder the flag of the United States, that the papers of such vessel will not be delivered to enable her to ge

set under the hag of the United States, that the papers of such vossel will not be delivered to enable her te get to sea.

Col. Helm is not dependent upon any of his clerks—being a working man and familiar with the official business, as well as the important duties associated with this government, its industry, agriculture, commerce, social and political features, &c.—and all will flad enough to do keep up with the chief. The force found in the office will probably remain for the present, but entirely under the control and at the will of the Consul General.

We have opened the season with three operas, each two nights for subscription, and one repeated extra for the public, drawing a full house on Sunday evening last—"Linda," "Sonnambula" and "Il Trovatore." In the two first Gassier established for her self r_big place in Cuban critical estimation; in the last, Ca.olina Alaimo fully sustained her reputation, and gathered fresh bouquets for her fame; while Ada Phillips carried in her several parts the public mind and heart by storm, showing improved compass and volume of voice, and dramatic action equal to any that have preceded her in contraite parts. Senora Balboni, as liza, in "Sonnambula," made a favorable impression, and when more familiar with our obbits and the heart and such proposed compass and the heart specific and the proposed compass and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion, and when more familiar with our orbits and the heart and such proposed compassion and when more f

parts. Senora Balboni, as Liza, in "Sonnambula," made a favorable impression, and when more familiar with our public and the beards, will gather laurels for her young brow that will not fade.

Of the doings at Vento in honor of our Croton and our Frince you are fully advised, but it remains for me to say that the vast preparation—which cost \$60,000—is put at the disposition of Max Maretzek by General Concha for "music festivals" similar to those given at Jones' Wood, New York, only on a much larger and more magnificent scale. The thing will take with our people, and although with the largest company that has ever been in Havana, and, with proportionably heavier expenses, Maretzek will make double the money of last year, from present indications.

Stefani is here. Gazzaniga is to be here on the 7th prox., with Guove (barritone), Gasparone (basso), Assoni, and other talent. We have never had such a force in our midst, and, with a fair sugar crop in view, we are prepared to sustain them with a \$100,000 bumper.

The December Term of the Law Courts. calendars will be resumed; yet it is not probable that much business will be transacted until after the election. The case of the indicted officials is set down for to day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where a panel sand jurors will be called. Cancerni, the Italian, will be tried again in the Supreme Court Circuit this term, the fourth time, for the murder of Policeman Anderson. The Superior Court will hold two trial branches for the preent, and in the last week of the term there will be four Judges presiding at jury causes. The Common Pleas will

also have two trial terms

The December term of the General Sessions will be commenced this morning, Recorder Barnard presiding; but in consequence of the election on Tuesday it is not probable that much business will be transacted on the first week of the term. The prison calendar being very large, and the end of the year so near at hand, the criminal Ju the prosecuting officers and their assistants are very inxious to " clear the prison" before the new year dawns. It is probable that our efficient and laborious City Judge will hold another branch of the Court, and thus contribute his valuable services in disposing of the prisoners who are now awaiting their trials. The majority of the charges are, as usual, felonious assaults, grand larcenies and bur glaries; still there are several capital cases that will b tried this month, among which are the following :- Jas. Larkin, for the murder of Jas. Dowling, a barkeeper in Mulberry street; John Keho and John Hays, for the homicide of Maurice Tuemey, and Chas. McDermot, for killing Carson Coster, in Henry street. The case of Moses Krich who is charged with receiving a large amount of property. knowing it to have been stolen, which has been ca repeatedly, will be disposed of during the month. The papers in the case of James Stephens (who is committed, charged with poisoning his wife,) were not given to the last Grand Jury, but they will be submitted to the Grand Jury as soon as it is empannelled.

The Canal and River Navigation.

The Canal and River Navigation.

[From the Albany Journal, Dec. 3.]

Since our last the weather has been spring-like, and with a mild southerly wind the ice, both in the river and canal, is gradually decaying. The most formidable obstruction at present in the river is at Red Hook, where the ice has drifted off the flata and ledged in the channel. It is there from two and a baif to three inches thick, At Castleton and opposite to this city it is mere slush.

There is a good depth of water on the bars, and the tows which left here last evening went through without detention. The steam togs Belle and Ontario will leave here at high tide this evening, with a tow of some twenty boats.

The passenger boats from New York last evening (the Isaac Newton and Hero), arrived here at a seasonable hour this morning. The steamer Eagle, which left here two days ago, in a hurry, for Poughkeepsie, left that place again this morning, and will leave here as usual to morrow

morning.

The Canal Collector at Schenectady telegraphs at 10% A. M., that beats were not moving at that place, but from despatches from other offices west, there is, with the continuance of mild weather, some prospect of a resumption of canal navigation.

tion of canal navigation.

The prospect of a prolonged continuance of river navigation is quite gloomy, and is so considered by old, experienced navigators of the river. Last night the wind veered around to the west, which was followed by a speedy change in the atmosphere. At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer was down to twenty-four, and at ten o'clock a northeast snow storm set in, which, if prolonged, will do up the work.

The passenger boats from New York last evening (the New World and Knickerbocker), reached here at an early hour this morning.

hour this morning.

The tows from here last evening were got off in good season and went over the bars with comparative case. The obstructions at Red Hook are less fermidable than

boats in readiness. The two tows will take all the twenty boats.

From the canal, up to the present writing (ten o'clock), we have but little reliable information, but our usual telegraphic despatches, which will be received in time for thus issue, will tell the story.

Commissioner Sherrill last evening telegraphed to those in charge of the canal along his division to go to work this morning and get the boats in motion. We learn, werbally, that some twenty boats had worked their way through, and had entered the river at West Troy this morning.

New Haves Rausoan Convant.—Mrs. Johannah Klinge-man, in a suit against the New York and New Haven Rail-road Company for daringes for the less of her husband, caused by carelessness of their employ-s, obtained a ver-dict in the Supreme Court, Westebester county, at White Plains, before Justice Daniel Ingraham, on the 224 inst for the sum of \$5,000.